

HORSE AND MULE DROVERS.

A friend residing in Kentucky requests us to publish the Tax Law on horse and mule drovers. In compliance with his request we copy from the Revenue Act, passed by the last session of the Legislature of North Carolina, as follows:

Schedule B. Sec. 22. Every horse or mule driver, or person who buys or receives horses or mules from another for sale, shall pay a tax of one and one-half per cent. on each sale or profit made in exchange of horses or mules, due as soon as the sale is effected, or profit by the exchange is received; and upon failure to pay such tax, in every county in which he sells or exchanges for profit, he shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, which shall be collected by the sheriff by distress or otherwise, one-half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the State.

The Reconstructed Farmer.

This magazine for June has been received. It is the second number of this excellent agricultural publication and is even more handsomely gotten up and interesting than the first number. The new title page plate is something beautiful and appropriate in design and neat and excellent in execution.

The table of contents presents an array of excellent, well-written, practical articles of real solid benefit to the farmer. In the selections we see displayed judgment and taste; the editorial department evinces ability and practicality, while the horticultural department is an important feature under control of Rev. Dr. CHESLIRE.

Every farmer should avail himself of the benefit this magazine affords. The terms are but \$2 per annum, payable in advance. It is edited by Messrs. Thigpen & Dancy and published by Charles & Biggs at Tarboro'. Agriculturalists throughout the whole State, and even in our neighboring States, should subscribe at once.

North Carolina.

The position of North Carolina, simply as viewed upon the map, presents the most favorable aspects. Near midway in the temperate zone, with an extended line of sea coast and numerous long rivers, a broad belt of beautiful alluvial and gently undulating country, and a glorious mountain region to the West, it affords altogether a greater variety of soil and climate than any other State can boast of.

Its lands, as a whole, afford to large and small farmers as reasonable a prospect of successful cultivation as in any part of the United States.

Its quarries of marble, granite and soapstone offer ample employment to stonecutters, sculptors and ingenious artificers, while professional miners and men skilled in metallurgy, can realize the fullest scope to their labors.

Graziers, shepherds and apple-growers will find in its mountain ranges the choicest region for sheep, cattle and horses, for orchards and meadows. And health, and pleasure-seekers will find at its various retreats all that shattered and over-worked constitutions can require.

The Eastern sections afford all the best and cheapest materials for ship-building. Its soil is, in certain sections, peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of cotton and corn, while the advantages of a mild climate and quick transportation are converting many hundreds of acres into vast orchards, vineyards and gardens for those less favored.

Everywhere in this State the naturalist, the botanist and the chemist are here in their proper sphere, with every kind of soil and plant to analyze and the greatest variety of curious fossils and natural phenomena.

In fact there are few lands more favored by nature and few lands more advantages have been less appreciated or whose intrinsic value less developed. How applicable, generally, to North Carolina (with reverence and gratitude be it said) the description given of the Land of Promise to the children of Israel by their great leader:

"For the Lord God bringeth thee into a good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of the valleys and hills. A land of wheat and barley, and vines, fig trees and pomegranates; a land of oil olive and honey; a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness; (thou shalt not lack anything of it); a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass."

English Railroads.

The power of Parliament over railways, writes an American in England, is indicated by the exquisite manner in which they are run. They are built very extravagantly and yield nothing to stockholders. The ordinary way stations look like lodges to a country gentleman's dwelling, and the stations in the city are more elegant than the palaces of her Majesty. It is a felony to cross a track at a station. If you want to reach a train on the other side you must either go over the bridge or under the track. Officials in uniform guard the gate, and no one is allowed to enter the cars without a ticket. For a person to ride in a first class car who has a second class ticket, is a fraud punishable by fine and imprisonment. The switches are called points. These are carefully guarded. A room elevated on tall posts completely walled with glass is assigned to the handlers of the switches. In a comfortable room, carpeted, and in the winter warmed and well lighted, the man who tends the points has his position. He can see in every direction, and there is no excuse if he does not attend to his business. Elegant eating rooms are connected with the station, and reasonable charges are required by the authorities. The trains come in one side and go out the other. Baggage is never checked. The traveler must see his baggage on the van, and if it is taken off at the wrong station, which seldom happens, he has no redress. A broad paved road is found in every station, where the cabs stand in a line. There is no noise, confusion or solicitation on the part of cabmen. On your arrival, the policeman asks you whether you will have a cab or Hansom. The first cab in the line takes your baggage, and the rate is fixed by law for the distance you ride. For a first class coach on the line the fare is probably higher than in any other city in the world. The guards are in uniform, and are usually very civil. If you are traveling two hundred or four

hundred miles, a shilling to the guard is a good investment. The law requires that every line in the Kingdom shall run what is called a Parliamentary train once a day each way. The rate is fixed by law a penny a mile. This train runs at inconvenient hours and stops at every station. No one takes it who can help it.

The Western Railroad.

We had supposed and hoped that with the decision of the Stockholders, locating the western terminus of the Western Railroad at Salisbury, this vexed question had been definitely settled. It would seem from the fact that it continues to be a mooted question with the papers of Fayetteville, Salisbury and Greensboro', and that the route to Greensboro' as well as to Salisbury having been ordered to be surveyed, that the decision of the Stockholders is not regarded as final. We hope this singular state of affairs results from no attempt or desire to levy blackmail on the part of the President of the Company or the officials of the State. This uncertainty, it seems to us, cannot result from sincere or honest motives. It looks like trifling with a question of great moment, to go through the forms of a settlement, which is disregarded in a month afterwards. Was the meeting held merely to comply with the charter formally, or did the Stockholders, being duly empowered, meet together to settle the important question of the location of the road? Is that decision binding? Could subscribers be compelled to pay their subscription money to a road with any other termini than Fayetteville and Salisbury?

The readers of the JOURNAL are aware that the building of this road to Salisbury did not have our endorsement, nor has it yet, except secondarily. In the Fall of 1866, we took issue with the Chamber of Commerce of this city for declaring for Salisbury as the western terminus, and our efforts, or some other influences, changed the opinions of that body, and its delegates to the meeting of stockholders in 1867 were instructed to advocate High Point as the place of intersection with the North Carolina Railroad, and from thence westward to the Virginia line near Mt. Airy, connecting with the road to be built thence to Wytheville. Beyond doubt this was the road which would be most beneficial to Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to the stockholders themselves. Failing in this we have always thought that Salisbury was the next most eligible terminus, as opening up for the Western Railroad a fair competition for the freights of Western North Carolina. In this, however, and it was the original ground of objection to this line, it would have a formidable rival in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, either by a direct line to Asheville, or by a connection between Lincolnton and the most available point on the Western North Carolina Railroad.

The delay and opposition to locating this road to the banks of the Northern Yadkin, so as to drain the rich valleys of that magnificent belt of country, and adjacent mining districts of Virginia, has already lost the advantage of being without rivalry, even if it should now be determined upon. The road from Greensboro', which is being rapidly pushed forward towards Salem, will divide for the benefit of Richmond and Norfolk, the freights and trade of that section. It is no answer to this objection to say that freights will seek the nearest road to water transportation. Such was formerly the fact, but we have seen cotton transported by rail, almost from within sight of the spires of Charleston, across the Cape Fear river at this point to Norfolk. And last week we saw a train laden with railroad iron, which was only one of many which had preceded it and others which were to follow, which had come from Richmond, transported almost in sight of the ocean, and was destined for points many hundreds of miles to the South, and almost as near the coast as when it started.

If there is any special advantage to Fayetteville, beyond providing a convenient and speedy route of travel northward, for the Western Railroad to be built to Greensboro', we must confess our want of comprehension. The trade it already has along the present line of road will be divided with Greensboro' and Richmond and points further North. The road which would have to struggle at Fayetteville with the steamers, and, so far as it was successful, would injure Wilmington, without benefiting Fayetteville or Greensboro', and with very little advantage to the road, for the rates of freight would be very low.

The Western Railroad can only be prosperous by building up the trade and manufacturing of Fayetteville, and it can only do that by being located so as to bring business to the place, and not drain a portion of that which it already has. It must be located so as to develop a new country, or connect with roads which do, and which cannot seek more advantageous markets. Our country is too sparsely settled to locate roads for travel. We must depend upon freights, and to the increase of business along their lines. If those in charge of the location of the Western Railroad, for it seems to be an open question, will act only for the good of the road and the greatest good of the State, we do not think there could be any delay or uncertainty attending this matter. We trust their action will be guided by wisdom and prudence.

John Chinaman.

When the Pacific Railroad pours into the great heart and borders of this country the hardy laborers of the eastern hemisphere, we have no doubt that a great and material improvement of productions will be one of the grand and satisfactory consequences. But we will have to reconcile ourselves to the presence of this element which is far less desirable than their labor and its results. A worshiper of idols and senseless gods; strange in his customs and dialect; filthy and disgusting, though frugal, in his habits; possessing a nature hard to understand and difficult to contend with, John Chinaman is by no means desirable as a citizen. And here a new political question arises—his right to vote and hold office under the Fifteenth Article of the Constitution. In the division of races

he is undoubtedly placed by nature above the negro, and, in the capacity of an immigrant, cannot be classified with the Indians. However much his religion may be despised, this country makes no religious distinction, and that cannot be a bar to privileges. Destined to form no unimportant portion of the population of the country, this question grows important, and doubtless in time it will be attempted to make it a political issue. Already has the standard of prejudice been reared in anticipation against poor John; the negro regards the Chinaman with no friendly eye, and Radicalism has to decide which it will make enemies of, the one or the other; it cannot hold the friendship of both as their interests are antagonistic and their mutual prejudice will be everlasting.

Cuban Affairs.

The Cuban question not only remains an unsettled state, but it has all along been impossible to derive from the reports of the contests between the contending forces a correct estimate of the probability of the success of either the Spaniards or the revolutionists. The reports of the last past as arms, however, are decidedly in favor of the revolutionists. If these reports can be relied upon, which is doubtful, the insurgents have cause to be sanguine. And the mere question of the prowess of arms is not the only one which influences the result.

That the government inflicted upon Cuba has been notably unpopular and despotic for many years past, has been necessarily and expectedly evidenced in the revolution now progressing. By the force of its bayonets and the maintenance of friendly relations with American governments, through its shrewd diplomacy, has the government of Spain only been enabled to retain its ascendancy and possessions in the Island of Cuba these many years past. Colonial governments so remote are only maintained at best by the sufferance or helplessness of the colonists, and are complicated and weak fabrics. Nine times out of ten will the people, when approaching the proportions of a nation, desire to be free and naturally become ambitious of self-government.

Government being experimental there is never a lack of experimentalists, and hence the frequency of revolutions and the overthrow of old and established governmental institutions by the disaffected.

But in maintaining its contest in Cuba the chances of the success of the Spanish government are weakened by the disaffections and troubles at home. No country can maintain a contest at home, preying upon its vital parts, and exert its power abroad, even though it be in its own possessions. The Cubans, therefore, close well their time, and though the revolution in Spain was speedily and successfully accomplished, the machinery of a new government required time for its adjustment, and was naturally productive of much contention and consequent weakness.

And the government of Spain has manifested weakness in its administration. It has neglected the vital fact of cherishing the confidence of its adherents in Cuba and the volunteers it has sent in the campaign against the revolutionists. Its appointments to office in Cuba have been weak, injudicious and productive of much injury, and a sacrifice of its revenue. Already do leading Spanish merchants demand the appointment of committees from their own ranks for the protection of their revenues from the pilferings of corrupt carpet-bag officers from Spain. Confidence is diminished and disaffection is increasing.

The United States looks with secret, if not open, favor upon the efforts of the revolutionists, and Spain has no sympathy with either the administration or Congress. Filibustering has been secretly encouraged, but it has gained little popularity with the people. The summary punishment of those filibusters who have been captured is no encouragement, and the garrote is an unpleasant vision. Those who have gone are influenced by the prospect of gain, rather than by that patriotism they cannot feel, and in the event of the success of the revolutionists will no doubt do much to embroil the victors in a war among themselves for control of the government and spoils.

After all, the fruits of victory would not be long enjoyed. Our own government has determined on the possession of Cuba, and has too long gazed upon it with a jealous eye. The "Queen of the Antilles" is a future American possession, and the revolutionists form but one grand cat's paw. Governments, like men, are always honest except where their own advantage and gain is concerned.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina and the Bar.

We clip from the Baltimore Gazette of the 15th instant, the following pertinent remarks relative to the protest recently signed and published by a large number of gentlemen composing the Bar of North Carolina, and the action of the Supreme Court in refusing to allow those who signed the protest to practice in said Court. The case was to have been argued before the Supreme Court on Tuesday last, and we presume a decision was arrived at yesterday—or at least the Court will make known its decision in a few days.

The Gazette says:

When the ermine of the Judge is dragged persistently in the mire of politics, the administration of justice speedily becomes subordinated to the passions and prejudices of party. We had a notable instance of this in Baltimore, when Judge Bond was on the bench. His intense and bitter partisanship tainted his decisions to such a degree that they became a public scandal. Happily, however, his judicial career was cut short, and now, disowned by one-half of his party in the State and but coolly tolerated by the other, he has the mortification to see others promoted to lucrative Federal offices, whilst his claims to preferment are contemptuously ignored.

In North Carolina the Judges of the Supreme Court are pursuing an equally indecent course, and to such lengths have they recently carried their political partisanship, that no less than one hundred and eight of the leading members of the bar of

that State have solemnly protested against the disreputable spectacle. They say: "Never before have we seen the Judges of the Supreme Court, singly or en masse, moved from that becoming propriety so indispensable to secure the respect of the people, and thereby to avert the crime, rush into the mad contest of politics under the excitement of drums and flags. From the unerring lessons of the past we are assured, that a judge who openly and publicly displays his political party zeal, renders himself unfit to hold the 'balance of justice,' and that whenever an occasion may offer to serve his fellow partisan, he will yield to the temptation and the 'waverling balance' will shake."

"Unwilling that our silence should be construed into an indifference to the humiliating spectacle now passing around us, influenced solely by a spirit of love and veneration for the past purity which has distinguished the administration of the law in our State, and animated by the hope that the voice of the bar of North Carolina will not be powerless to avert the pernicious example which we have denounced, and to repress its contagious influence, we have, under a sense of solemn duty, subscribed and published this paper."

Indignant at this bold and manly rebuke, the Judges in question, through Chief Justice Pearson, ordered on Tuesday last, that all the attorneys practicing in the Supreme Court whose names are appended to the protest, "be disabled from hereafter appearing as attorneys or counsellors in the Court, unless they shall severally appear on the 15th of June, 1869, 'to-day'—and show cause to the contrary."

It has come then to this pass—either the protesting members of the bar must purge themselves of an act which the incriminating Judges assume to be a "contempt of Court," or they must submit to be disabled.

For the whole of the past week the twenty-five gentlemen affected by the order of the Court have not been allowed to appear in the cases in which they are engaged. By this outrageous proceeding the Court first undertakes to punish them, and then fixes a day to hear their defence. But the judges do not intend to stop there, and their clients is but a trivial matter compared with the indecent and hard-handed course which this Court has dared to pursue. As citizens of North Carolina, the gentlemen in question had a right to protest against the degradation into which the Courts of the State had fallen. As officers of these Courts they had the right to denounce openly the disreputable conduct of any Judge. Never until these degenerate days has any man in this country been arbitrarily punished for commenting publicly upon the shortcomings of public men. There has been too long and too gross an acquiescence in the shameful insults and oppressions which the emissaries of the Radical party are heaping upon the South, and we hope the people of North Carolina will oppose this last outrage by such active or passive resistance as it may be in their power to offer, be the consequences what they may.

AN IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE—A STEAMBOAT LINE BETWEEN WILMINGTON AND JACKSONVILLE.—It is contemplated by parties in this city and Onslow county establishing communication by steam with this city and Jacksonville and intermediate landings along the coast, and even as high up as Tar Landing, the head of navigation on New River.

It is proposed in the first place to establish a stock company with a capital of \$20,000, shares to be taken at \$100 each.—It is then contemplated purchasing a steamer drawing about three feet water when loaded, of a capacity of about 700 barrels, and one which will make a good sea boat. Already has a drawing of such a steamer been obtained from Messrs. Pussey, Jones & Co., the noted steamboat builders of Wilmington, Del., with a proposal to furnish such a craft at a cost of \$17,000.

The people of Onslow county, who are deeply interested in this matter, have only to exert themselves to insure the success of the enterprise. Fully half of the stock will be subscribed in this city, and our Onslow friends have only to raise the balance. The enterprise is in good hands and will undoubtedly succeed. In this city the plan is being worked by Mr. Alfred Martin, whose name and responsibility alone is a sufficient guarantee.

The steamer when purchased will be commanded by Capt. John N. Maffitt, the intrepid commander of the Confederate States steamship Florida during the recent war, who will himself take stock in the company.

It is calculated that semi-weekly trips will be made by the steamer, which, owing to its light draft, will be enabled to run into the inlets of our Sounds, and even touch at the landings on the shore. In doing this a large business awaits it simply in the transportation of peanuts to market. The line will also tend greatly toward the development of the oyster business and the cultivation of these bivalves. Thus placed in direct communication with an excellent market, and with every natural advantage, we will soon see the oyster gardens of New River rival those of the continent. Cultivation and transportation facilities have been the greatest drawbacks to their universal popularity.

The First Step.

A young lady has been selected to read the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July in Boston. The next step will be for the Boston young ladies to make a declaration of another and more tender sort, to wit: "Augustus Adolphus I love thee; wilt thou be husband of mine?" No doubt Gus will reply that he will.

A Woman Decapitated by Her Husband.

ALBANY, June 10th.—On Monday night last, at Johnstown, Montgomery county, Michael Finnegan assaulted his wife with a hatchet and literally cut her head to pieces. His son, a small boy, gave information of the murder, and Finnegan was arrested on Tuesday. He is a desperate character, and was a terror to the neighborhood.

The "Ancient Prejudice." A colored man named James Washington has brought suit in Quincy, Ill., against the St. Louis and Keokuk Packet Company, to recover damages in the sum of \$2,000—the officers of one of that company's boats having refused to allow him to sit at the table with white passengers.

Adjourned.

At the closing session of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, at Boston, on Friday, the constitution was amended to permit women members by a vote of 80 to 32. Dr. David Thayer, of Boston, was chosen clerk, and Dr. Lantry, of Michigan, secretary. The next meeting will be held in Chicago on the 7th of June next.

Commencement Exercises at Trinity College.

TRINITY COLLEGE, June 10, '69.

Dear Journal.—The Annual Commencement Exercises of the Trinity College have just closed and before departing we desire to drop you a short sketch of the occasion.

The usual preliminary exercises of Sermons, Declarations by the Freshmen and Sophomore classes had passed before we arrived.

On Wednesday the annual Sermon to the graduating class was preached by Bishop Wightman, of South Carolina. Of this masterly effort but one opinion could be expressed. United to sound religious instruction, was that burning eloquence which fires the heart to noble deeds, clothed in the purest language which "our noble English tongue" could afford. The close packed audience in the Chapel scarcely moved during its delivery. So earnest was the desire to lose no part of the rich feast, that there was almost breathless attention.

At 3 o'clock Col. W. L. Steele delivered the literary address before the Literary Societies. Of this we do not think if we were to attempt it we could do justice. It is enough to speak of the manner in which it was received by a refined and intelligent audience. His subject was taken from the 5th verse of the 137th Psalm. "If I forget thee, Oh Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning," and enforced the duty of all North Carolinians to stand by the homes of their fathers, and firmly do every duty required by the exigencies of the times. There was none of the politician or partisan in the speech, but the patriot shone out in diamond word and jewelled sentiment. We find we have been hearing so much about "blazing suns," "starry firmaments," "jewelled crowns," &c., that we have fallen somewhat into the style. But to return to the speech, it was received by the immense audience with great applause. Some parts were particularly feeling, and there was a refined sentiment of love for country that breathed from it at times, burdened with such tender and noble thoughts, and so laden with truth, that it seemed to be a benediction from many an angel, and a flower not only over the fair cheeks of ladies but the bronzed veterans of many a bloody field paid their tribute to its power. You have heard the Colonel on the hustings, but perhaps never when the wide field of literature invited him to wander forth and there his brightest flowers.

The exercises of the day were closed with speaking by the Junior Class, which was done in a manner highly creditable, and showing careful preparation. To-day the regular graduating exercises were conducted in the following order:

- I. Vocal Music—Anthem, "Glory to God in the Highest."
- II. Prayer. Music, by the Band.
- III. Latin Oration—Salutary—by Thomas Richardson, Raleigh, Wilmington.
- IV. Old Paths are Pleasant—by Richard Gwyn, Franklin, Mississippi.
- V. The World of Mind is Open to All—Blind Man—Beautiful—by John Alexander Simpson, Raleigh.
- VI. Unwritten Literature—by Eugene Thomas Jones, Rittell.
- VII. Dare be Right—by Joseph Lewis Keene, Wilmington.
- VIII. "I dare do all that may become a man, Who dares do more is none"—by William Abner Webster, Madison.
- IX. The Nobler knows no Nationality—by Columbus Franklin, St. Paul, Minnesota.
- X. Full Growth—by William Kelly Gibbs, Davis county, Mo.
- XI. Report of the President and Degrees Conferred.
- XII. Reminiscences and Address—by John Richard Webster, Madison.
- XIII. Presentation of Bibles.
- XIV. Representatives from the Literary Societies—R. B. Swann, Caswell county; W. A. Flynt, Forsyth county.
- XV. Media Presented—by Bishop Wightman.
- XVI. Benediction.

An immense audience had packed the Chapel at an early hour, and vehicles of all description, from four-horse stages to carriages, came rolling in. By count, the assemblage amounted to about two thousand two hundred. Four lines of stages were running to High Point, and the Salena lines came in loaded to their utmost. Carriages from sixty, eighty and one hundred miles were there, loaded with grace, fashion and good nature.

At the appointed hour the speaking began, and, if you will not consider it invidious, we must be permitted to say that Wilmington's reputation lost nothing in the hands of Purnell and Keene. All the speeches were excellent. You will notice among the graduates, Jno. Alex. Simpson, ex-Governor of North Carolina, and a man, though totally blind, stood a most thorough examination on the whole course, and delivered his oration in a firm and intrepid manner. At its conclusion his classmates gathered round him and placed in his hands offerings of flowers, with such an exhibition of many sympathies as drew tears from many eyes.

After the orations Bishop Wightman in a few words of noble counsel delivered to each of the graduates a gold medal, as a present from their societies. In its place we did not mention that William A. Flynt, a student in nearly all the classes of the College, and we had the pleasure of hearing our young friends Geo. H. West, and Alex. Greene, who are rising young men, and we hear that generally the speaking of all the classes was fine. Let me now say a few words of the curriculum for the future of Trinity. The curriculum embraces a full University course and is fully up to the progress of the age. The Faculty is headed by that successful teacher and indefatigable worker Dr. Braxton Craven, and the professors are men of the times, scholarly, wide awake and laborious. The discipline is unexampled. Such perfect order and high-toned gentlemanly behavior never was excelled, if reached. With one hundred and forty-two on the catalogue not one case of sickness had occurred within the year. And no case requiring the expulsion of a scholar. As to the position of Prof. of Mathematics has been vacated, and therefore a much larger amount of labor had fallen on the other chairs. This will be remedied the next session, if a proper man possessing the requisite standing, ability, and willingness to work, can be found.

To-night a large party was held; we took a stroll through the rooms, looked at the many forms of the young men and the graceful array of female beauty, representing nearly twenty counties of North Carolina, and came away impressed with the fact that Trinity is bound to make for herself a bright and enduring record, and to add to all the mental and material interests of the State.

At sunrise to-morrow we shall again be yours "IN TRANSIT."

It is proposed to put up a huge clock in the Central Park, New York, so that nurses may know when to take the children home.

For the Journal.

The University.

Messrs. Editors.—I attended the exercises of Commencement, so-called, at the site of the late University of North Carolina. The State has no University now.—Her University is dead. She remembers with proud satisfaction what it was while it lived under her control, and now cherishes its memory as one of the jewels taken and kept by ingrates and carpet-baggers. It is in vain for Pilegrim Ashley to declare that "the people of the State have taken the institution as theirs." It is in vain for Gov. Holden to reiterate the sentiment by proclaiming it a "popular institution." North Carolina does not claim, own, or patronize the present spongy excrescence that has grown upon the grave of her departed glory.

A new order of things and a new race of men are observable on every hand. I looked in vain for students, but learned, on good authority, that the institution, during the session, matriculated two of the President's kinsmen from a distance, fine little village boys, and one from the neighborhood. I have not seen the catalogue. None of the old and honored Faculty were retained under the new organization. The lamented Swain, the venerable Doctors Mitchell and Phillips—men of science and of God—have gone to their long home. Their eyes were not permitted to see the State's degradation as exhibited in the present condition of the University. Blessed are such dead! Charles Phillips, the best mathematical instructor in all the States; Hubbard, than whom no more finished scholar and chaste writer can be found; Fetter, Hepburn, Smith, Martin, have all been crowded out to make room for political favorites, under whose administration failure for the present seems complete, and in the future inevitable.

But where are the old Trustees? Where are Graham, and Ruffin, and the Manlys, and Bragg, and Battle, and Biggs, and Bryan, and Cameron, and Moore, and Graves, and Courts, and a host of other worthy sons of North Carolina, whose faces were familiar on such occasions? Gone to the way of all flesh are they, and the seats occupied by such men as Holden Lassiter, Settle, Rodman, Thomas, Dick, Ashley, Deweese and Watts. I sat in the old Chapel and looked upon these strange faces with deep sadness. There was Solomon Pool in (not filling) the chair of David L. Swain, and to gods and living men there was Patrick sitting in the seat of Hooper and Hubbard. And there were Brewer and Martling. But who are they? I don't know. The one can be traced as far back as a little negro school near the depot in Raleigh—it is not difficult to trace such footprints. The other is said to be the brother-in-law of the Pilgrimage. I think it that these men *id omne genus*, are here, filling our positions of profit and trust. Did North Carolina send for them? Did she need them? Did she want them to come? I reckon not. Did they come from the hands of our oppressors as adventurous carpet-baggers to seek their fortune and position which they could not get at home? I reckon so. Does she want them to go home and let her alone? I reckon so. Why don't they do it? Because "when the cauldron boils, the scum rises to the top."

But of the exercises—well, Ashley spoke, Pool spoke, Holden spoke, Rodman spoke; but such speeches inserted in a rotten hub, and bracing such sorry fellows will not make the wheel run. It needs upstopping. Rodman addressed the "Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies." Wonder how many members, and who they are that constitute the Societies? Let their correspondence of invitation be published.

The degree of A. M. was conferred on Prof. Patrick; that of D. D. on Messrs. McKay and Frost. As to Patrick and McKay the matter is plain, but what has Frost done?

I walked into the campus and looked upon the spacious and elegant buildings, and upon the magnificent grounds, and thought of an expression in Rodman's speech which I had just heard. "What avails all these if the people fail to give the institution their support?" The presence of the State is not at all to be despised. The Trustees have been appealed to in vain to remove a set of men whom even they endorse only in theory; and now the only hope of relief is in their resignation. And are they not prompted to this course by all the interests of the University? The State, and its own self-interest, and the good of the State, and respect? How can they consent to sit there in idleness, supported by the hard earnings of the people? It may take some moral courage to remain and brave public sentiment; but to resign would exhibit a better and a nobler courage still. But if they determine to remain, let them see to it that the vapid heads and the old-fashioned, as were upon the grand old oaks sacred to the memory of Caldwell, Hooper and Swain.

A Man Kills His Wife with a Club.

Says the Pittsburg Commercial of Tuesday:

A horrible murder occurred Monday forenoon, about eight miles from West Newton, Westmoreland county. A well-known farmer, in a moment of sudden passion or insanity, fractured his wife's skull with a huge club.

It appears from all the information we were able to obtain, that the murderer, whose name is Sam'l Morrow, is a resident of South Huntington township, Westmoreland county. On Monday afternoon he was at his home in a field near the house with his son, who is a young man about eighteen years of age. Mr. Morrow left the field and went to the house about 10 o'clock, and soon after the young man heard his mother screaming "murder." On rushing into the house he found her lying on the kitchen floor, and his father beating her in a terrible manner with a large club.—The young man interfered and endeavored to wrest the club from the hands of his enraged father, but was unsuccessful, the old gentleman being a powerfully-built man, while the boy was slightly built, and was obliged to retreat before the attack of the huge club. He ran for assistance, but before he returned the cries of the poor woman had ceased, and she was found lying on the floor, life being extinct.—There were a large number of bruises on her body, and her skull was fractured by a terrible blow in the back of the head. The murderer has escaped, and it is supposed fled across the fields to the woods. The affair produced a great excitement in the township, and twenty-five men turned out to hunt the murderer, but as yet he has succeeded in eluding arrest. He had no hat or coat on at the time he left the house.

Mr. Morrow was a man about fifty-five years of age, and, it is stated, about two years ago showed symptoms of insanity, but was supposed to have entirely recovered. No motive, unless it be insanity, is known for the commission of the horrible murder.

Geo. W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia Ledger, is spoken of for Governor of Pennsylvania.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., June 12, 1869.

The Commissioner of Pensions has decided a case presenting some singular features, and illustrating the intolerant character of the Radical party. The case in question was this. A soldier who had first served in the Confederate army afterwards enlisted in the Federal army, and during his service therein was wounded. He applied for a pension under the act of Congress "so made and provided." The Commissioner decided that the applicant, although a regularly enlisted and faithful soldier in the Federal service, was not entitled to a pension because of his having been in the Confederate ranks. According to this most sapient conclusion, the soldier in question was not entitled to pay while in the Union armies, and hence should be made to refund what he has already received.

In the good old days of the Republic a man was allowed to pursue any occupation he chose, provided, of course, he violated no law of the Constitution. Now, however, he must take out a license if he desires to engage in any business, and then cannot pursue it unless he receives the most gracious permission of his masters. The claim agents who pay a license to the government are now told by Secretary Boutwell that in any affair they may have to transact with the Treasury Department in the line of business they will not be allowed to approach any officer of that Department for information connected with their claims, directly or indirectly, unless they humbly and obtain the permission of the Secretary of the Treasury to do so. Most probably this order has been issued to enable various officials of the Department to do as was done during the war by many clerks—i. e., charge attorneys and claim agents large fees for letting them transact business at all.

I see by the morning's telegrams that the National Printers' Convention now setting at Albany, have adopted resolutions deprecating making religion or politics a test for employment in the Government or private printing offices, and denouncing the action of the Congressional Printer for employing Lewis H. Douglass, the negro "rat," whose appointment in the Government Printing Office some few weeks since, in the place of an old and experienced white printer, created so much excitement in the Typographical Unions of the country. This last resolution was adopted by a vote of forty-seven yeas, to thirty-seven nays. I employ an instance that was made upon the various Printers' Unions throughout the country unless they will compromise so as to admit that their denouncing Douglass was intended simply because Douglass was a "rat," and not because he was black.

The newspaper press are publishing generally, without comment, the following significant paragraph:

"For the proposed testing of the power of French Railroads to concentrate a large number of troops at a given point quickly, two hundred thousand soldiers are being moved to Strasburg, this month. Now Strasburg is on the Rhine, and the massing of such a vast number of French troops at that particular point at this particular time, is a subject for deep reflection. Napoleon has preserved an ominous reticence for some time past, and as he has been smarting under the checks imposed upon his policy by the Russian Prime Minister, no one who knows him, doubts that he will, at the earliest opportunity, seize the chance to 'get even' with his rival. He certainly cannot cheat the world, much less Prussia, with the idea that he simply wants to test the speed and carrying capacity of his railroads."

From St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, 6th.

A Man Saved Completely in Two.

Our city was yesterday the scene of one of the most horrible accidents we have ever been called upon to record. About a quarter past one o'clock, at Yenable's Saw Mill, on Third street, the hands were engaged in placing a log on the saw carriage, when a sudden jerk caused the log to move to Strasburg, this month. Now Strasburg is on the Rhine, and the massing of such a vast number of French troops at that particular point at this particular time, is a subject for deep reflection. Napoleon has preserved an ominous reticence for some time past, and as he has been smarting under the checks imposed upon his policy by the Russian Prime Minister, no one who knows him, doubts that he will, at the earliest opportunity, seize the chance to 'get even' with his rival. He certainly cannot cheat the world, much less Prussia, with the idea that he simply wants to test the speed and carrying capacity of his railroads."

The Paraguayan War.

Important from the Seat of War—Signal Success for the Paraguayans—Capture of an Entire Regiment and Annihilation of an Expeditionary Corps.

From the London Star of June 1, we obtain the following important information relative to the progress of hostilities in Paraguay:

A Brazilian regiment of cavalry, in the advanced guard of the allied army, had been surprised on the moment of halting and pasturing the horses, the whole regiment, as well as an infantry picket which was on the spot, being destroyed by Lopez's troops. All were killed or taken prisoners.

The expeditionary corps which landed at Rosario was surprised, the greater part being killed and taken prisoners by the Paraguayans.

A gunboat which was towing up the river Tebic